

PEKING'S FATE SEALED

Russians Are Reported to Be Bombarding the Walls of the Chinese Capital.

Unconfirmed Rumor, by Way of Shanghai, that the City Has Been Attacked on Two Sides by the Relieving Force.

ALL FOREIGNERS POSSIBLY MURDERED

Chinese Frenzied Over Destruction of the Taku Forts, and Massacring Christians.

All Nations Hurrying Ships and Soldiers to the Scene of Conflict—Admiral Kempff Given Free Hand—His Fleet Augmented.

LONDON, June 20, 3 a. m.

"The Russian relieving force arrived outside of Peking this morning," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, "and immediately began to attack the city on two sides, employing numerous artillery. The force apparently arrived in the nick of time, for the Chinese assert that the attack upon the legations had been successfully renewed."

"On the night of June 16, the troops under Generals Tung Fah Siang and Tung Ching, attacked the legations and set on fire five European buildings. Nothing definite is known as to the result, except that the Chinese were disappointed, although other reports, utterly discredited by foreigners here, are, that the Chinese, infuriated by the destruction of Taku, have since massacred all the foreigners in Peking."

A modified version of these rumors received at Berlin is that the French, as well as the German minister, has been killed.

The English at Shanghai think the Chinese had foreign advice in organizing the defenses at Taku, because of the precision with which their attack was delivered. The wires connecting with the harbor mines were cut by the boats of the warships the night before the bombardment.

It is now reported at Shanghai that it was on board of the Russian cruiser Korieta, and not the Mandchur, that the explosion occurred, killing and wounding more than fifty. It is reported that no fewer than 700 Chinese were killed in the forts.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express says he is officially informed that Japan is mobilizing 35,000 men for immediate transportation. The whole fleet of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japanese Merchant Shipping Company) has been chartered.

The British cruiser Undaunted arrived at Shanghai yesterday, cleared for action and took up a position commanding the Chinese forts. There are three Chinese cruisers in the harbor.

The new Chinese cruiser, Hai-Yang, built by the Armstrongs, has been taken in custody at Taku by the British and Russians.

At Yum-Nan-Fu, where the rising has been gathering force for several days, 680 Christians have been attacked at the French mission settlement, many being put to death. The French consul and three missionaries are still in prison.

The disorderly elements have secured the upper hand at Wu-Hu and Cze-Chuan, where the native Christians have been massacred.

A thousand Boxers have gathered on the outskirts of Tien-Tsin.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily News, telegraphing yesterday, says: "The Chinese officials here assert that they have news from Peking up to June 17. The situation was then very serious. Beyond that they claim to have received nothing, but they deny that dispatches have been withheld. Although I am not willing to adopt the alarmist reports, my impression, gathered from the consuls and the Chinese authorities, is that the worst is to be feared in Peking. Admiral Seymour's column is now in the middle of an arid plain with no food and no good water, and surrounded by hostile forces."

A dispatch from Shanghai announces that the United States transport Thomas with troops for Manila was diverted at Nagasaki

and has arrived at Taku with twelve hundred men.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, telegraphing yesterday, says: "The British flag is reported to have been flying yesterday over the south gate of Peking. This is presumed to indicate the arrival of Admiral Seymour. The summoning of Li Hung Chang to Peking is regarded as a complete change of front on the part of the Manchus, who have abandoned the hope of opposing the powers."

The Hong-Kong correspondent of the Times says the Boxer movement is spreading on West river.

CONGRESS MAY CONVENE.

Special Session Will Become Necessary if War Begins in Earnest. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The situation in China was the sole topic of discussion in the Cabinet meeting to-day. Secretary Hay was able to throw no new light on the subject. The question of calling Congress in special session was considered, but it was determined to let the decision go over until additional information was heard. Whether Congress will be called together in special session rests altogether on future developments in China. If the present crisis passes without formal war, there will be no special session of Congress. On the other hand, if the situation ends in war, a special session of Congress will be a necessity. No one wants a special session, and Congress will be summoned only in the event that no other course is open to the administration. Meantime work at the Capitol remains suspended.

Admiral Kempff has been intrusted with a latitude of authority seldom given a naval or military commander, but the situation is such as to make that course imperative. American lives and property interests demand that the representative of the power of this government in that region be empowered to act at an instant's notice, and he has been fully authorized to act as the exigencies of the occasion may demand. The fleet under his command will be reinforced by the gunboats Princeton and Marietta, now at Manila, and by the Oregon, the finest warship afloat, now at Hong-Kong. The gunboats will be especially useful in the case of active war, because they can operate in the shallow waters of the Chinese rivers, where battleships and cruisers cannot go. Indeed, the Chinese troubles emphasize the helplessness of a navy when the scene of action is on land beyond the range of the guns of a fleet. All the navies of the world may be rendezvous on the coast of China, but without a force that can operate on land they would be no more effective than a painted ship on a painted ocean.

The Ninth Infantry, which has been ordered from Manila to the scene of the troubles in China, but which is held up by a typhoon, numbers over 1,300 men and officers, and with the available marines and sailors will give the United States a land force of about 2,000 men. Of course, this country, if the situation demands it, can greatly augment that force.

It can, in fact, send 20,000 to 30,000 veterans, seasoned troops, from the Philippines to China. It is suggestive, to say the least, that Colonel Lloyd Wheaton, of the Twentieth Infantry, brigadier general of volunteers, has within the past two days been promoted to major general of volunteers. He deserves it, having earned that promotion, but no more now than when some months ago he was promoted major general of volunteers by brevet. It is understood that if any considerable force is to be dispatched from the Philippines to China he will command it. This of itself makes his promotion to the full rank of major general a military necessity. The

country is fortunate to have such a man at its disposal at this time. General Wheaton is a thorough soldier, and an eminently capable commander. He has been in more fights since the outbreak of the Spanish war than any other officer of general rank in our army. He is a strategist, a tactician and a fighter, and if the occasion arises will add to his own laurels and the honor and glory of his country in the far East.

AMERICANS IN CHINESE WATERS.

The Oregon and Other Vessels En Route to Taku—Only One Regiment.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Adjutant General Corbin declared positively to-day that up to date only one regiment, the Ninth Infantry, had been ordered from Manila to China. In addition to the Oregon, which is to go up to Taku from Hong-Kong, the Buffalo, with three hundred green landsmen aboard, has been ordered at once from Southampton, England, to the Philippines, while the gunboats Princeton and Marietta, which are admirably suited to service in the Pei-Ho river above Taku, have been held at Cavite under orders to be ready for service at any moment. The Zafiro also has been held at the same place in readiness to take on supplies for the naval contingent at Taku. If the Princeton and Marietta join Admiral Kempff, as seems probable now, he will have at his command a more numerous and effective fleet of gunboats adapted to service on the Pei-Ho river as far up as Tien-Tsin than any of the other naval powers there represented. No reports were received at the State Department to-day from any of its officials from China. It is not known consequently whether or not our naval vessels were with the other foreign ships in an engagement at Taku on Sunday. In the absence of a copy of the orders to Admiral Kempff it is not possible to give a precise definition of his powers, but it is a fact that they are wider than was supposed yesterday. He is not limited to the protection of American life and property, and may do anything proper in his judgment to conserve American interests of any kind in China. This instruction opens up unexpected possibilities, involving even an alignment of the United States with China in case it may be found necessary in that manner to prevent the usurpation or destruction by other powers of such trade privileges as we now enjoy in China, improbable as such alignment may be. A significant fact in this connection is that the official view here is still that there is not yet a state of war between China and the United States. It is contended that the stringency of the morning did not of necessity involve us in war and that the action of the Chinese commander at Taku may yet be disavowed or prove to have been based on ignorance or misunderstanding. In this case there is still opportunity for an explanation by the Chinese government and suitable reparation that shall close this incident without war.

The Russian charge here, Mr. Volant, to-day notified Secretary Hay that his government was dispatching 4,000 troops from Port Arthur to Taku. The department accepted this statement without comment. It is known to the officials here that Japan also is sending a corresponding number of troops to the seat of trouble, and that England, Germany and France are doing likewise. It is believed that with our own force, numbering about 2,000, including the Ninth Infantry, the international army will be quite strong enough to relieve the siege of the embassies and legations at Peking. If a larger number of American troops should be necessary they will be sent forward as soon as the troops can be concentrated at Manila from the outlying posts.

Secretary of State Hay was notified to-day by the Russian embassy here that 4,000 Russian troops have been dispatched from Port Arthur to Taku. When the official day closed it was found that a message, received in the morning from Admiral Remy at the Navy Department, touching the readiness of the Princeton and Marietta and Zafiro for immediate service, represented all the news that had come to the government from beyond the frontier yesterday. One fact of the utmost importance developed, however, that the notice of the Russian government of its intention to dispatch 4,000 troops to China was accompanied by an undertaking that these troops were to be used for the assistance of Europeans and Americans and with no purpose of territorial aggression on the part of Russia. This assurance was received with the greatest satisfaction. It is understood that in view of Russia's frank declaration to consent to assume the same obligation toward the other nations, in which case the greatest obstacle to effective action, whether concurrent or joint, by the powers in China may be considered as removed.

Lord Pauncefoot, the British ambassador, called at the State Department this afternoon and spent an hour in conference with Secretary Hay. His lordship and no news from his own government beyond that conveyed by the morning papers respecting the developments in China and he was particularly anxious to be informed as to the details of the reported battle on Sunday morning. The State Department was without information on this point. It is said that Admiral Kempff will be heard from in a day or so. The difficulties in the way of speedy communication between the Navy Department and the admirals are illustrated in the series of messages that have come in the last forty-eight hours from the cable offices. Yesterday the department was informed that while the wire system beyond Che-Foo and leading up to Taku and Tien-Tsin had been cut it had been arranged that a daily steamboat should take messages for these points at Che-Foo and carry them to their destination up the river. Though this arrangement involved a day's delay it was accepted and the authorities were disappointed at receiving to-day the following notice from the cable office:

"Cable office reports Chinese administration cancelled arrangements for postal service from Che-Foo to Tien-Tsin and Taku. The Great Northern route through Siberia will do its utmost to get telegrams through to Tien-Tsin, but messages can be accepted only at senders' risk."

An ugly feature about this notice is the direct fall of an apparent message on the part of the Chinese government to interfere with free communication between the foreign commanders at Tien-Tsin and Che-Foo and their respective governments, an action which may have some bearing on the decision which must be reached very shortly as to the status of the relations between China and the other nations of the world.

JAPAN MAY RESTORE ORDER.

Germany Would Not Object—The Bombardment of the Taku Forts.

LONDON, June 19.—Rumors that Japan will, as the mandatory of the powers, restore order in China, was received in a (CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

INDIANA'S MEN

WHAT THEY ARE DOING AT THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Many Conferences on the Vice Presidential Question, but No Definite Action Taken.

FAIRBANKS A LAST RESORT

ONLY IN THE CONTINGENCY OF A DEADLOCK WILL HE ACCEPT.

His Name Will Not Be Presented to the Convention if Delegates Can Unite on Another Man.

SENATOR BUSY LAST NIGHT

AT WORK ON THE PLATFORM UNTIL EARLY THIS MORNING.

Friends of Harry S. New Consider He Will Be a Member of the Executive Committee.

OTHER STATE DELEGATIONS

THEIR FAVORITES FOR THE VICE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

Protracted Meeting of New Yorkers—Speeches Preceding the Indorsement of Woodruff.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—The Indiana delegates who are sojourning in Philadelphia did not accomplish much to-day in the way of Vice President-making. While that is true, they did as much as the statesmen from any other section, for nothing was done that was discoverable on the surface. Word passed along the line early that state delegations would be doing themselves and their country a service if they laid low for the day and refrained from committing themselves until matters took more definite form. This advice has been generally followed, and the result is that during the afternoon and evening great numbers of snug little conferences between the leaders of States and geographical situations have been held. These conferences are to be followed by others to-morrow, and then, if the present programme is carried out, there will be a general conference of the giants of the party some time during the day, when an attempt will be made to harmonize the differences which now prevent united action in the party. In certain quarters considerable headway in this direction has already been made, as is evidenced in the quiet and satisfactory settlement of several state contests of more or less violent character. Illinois and Missouri being conspicuous examples of the increasing desire among the representative members of the party to avoid wrangling beyond safe limits.

THE FAIRBANKS CONTINGENCY.

Although Senator Fairbanks has apparently succeeded in effacing himself from the situation as a vice presidential possibility, the truth is that there has been no time when his name was more actively canvassed among the real leaders of the party as the man whom they may yet have to unite upon as the most available and satisfactory nominee. The situation may be described, so far as it pertains to Senator Fairbanks, as ideal. As matters now stand, he will not be brought to the front in any scramble, and only as the solvent of troublesome and warring conditions. Only under precisely such circumstances would he possibly accept a nomination, and then only after the party leaders have exhausted every means in their power to agree upon somebody else.

The Indiana delegation is most favorably situated in the convention seating plan. It is directly in front of the stage, right under the eyes of the presiding officer. Senator Fairbanks, as chairman of the most important committee in the convention, will be one of the observed among the many leading personages of the assembly. He is where everybody can see him, and he is pointed out by spectators and delegates more than any other man on the floor.

Senator Fairbanks' committee is in session to-night, framing the platform. It will hardly get through until long after midnight, and possibly not until daylight. Great interest centers in the work of this committee, and scores of correspondents are hovering about the conference room, trying to get an inkling of its various features. In a general way, it is known what the platform will be, but there is undisguised anxiety to learn the phraseology of the different resolutions and especially of those pertaining to trusts and party policy as it affects our new possessions. With regard to the latter it may be noted that the convention was aroused to great enthusiasm this afternoon by the outspoken declaration in Senator Wolcott's grand speech that the flag would forever wave over the islands which came to us as a result of the Spanish-American war. It may be assumed that the platform will be an elaboration of the views eloquently set forth in the Wolcott address.

RECEIVED MANY VISITORS.

The Indiana visitors made themselves comfortable in many ways to-day. Before and after the convention session the headquarters, in the Lafayette, were the popular rendezvous, and there was never a time when groups of them were not to be found there. During the afternoon and evening they received many visitors from other States and citizens of Philadelphia. Several clubs, with their bands of music, visited the headquarters and were

received appropriately by State Chairman Howell.

Friends of Mr. Harry S. New, the committeeman, are confident this evening that he will be made a member of the executive committee of the national committee. Mr. Frank Millikan and wife left for Indianapolis this afternoon. Mr. Millikan was obliged to take his departure on account of the serious illness of his mother.

A canon has been put in circulation in some of the Eastern newspapers to the effect that Gen. W. W. Dudley has decided to renounce the Republican party and vote for Bryan for President. General Dudley is greatly disturbed over the report and asks that the widest currency be given to authentic denial. He said: "As well talk of McKinley voting for Bryan. The report is unjust to me, and false."

MEETINGS OF DELEGATIONS.

Action of New Yorkers and Others on the Vice Presidential Question.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Many of the State delegations held meetings this afternoon and to-night. The New York delegation was called to order at 10:15 p. m. by Chauncey M. Depew, the chairman. Sixty delegates were present of the seventy-two. Governor Roosevelt, who arrived promptly at 10 o'clock, was greeted with cheers when he entered the room. Chairman Depew said the meeting was called for the purpose of deciding whether the New York State delegation should act upon a nomination for Vice President. Governor Roosevelt had made a statement of his position, but that statement had not stopped the sentiment in his favor. He moved that Lieutenant Governor Woodruff be allowed the privileges of the floor for the purpose of making a statement and this was ordered.

Lieutenant Governor Woodruff was the first speaker. He said: "I have from the beginning of the consideration of this subject occupied one position, and that was that if at any time it should be apparent that the convention desired or demanded the nomination of Governor Roosevelt, he should feel himself obliged to respond favorably, and I would not be in line against him. Otherwise, I would ask for the support of the delegates of the State of New York, a considerable number of whom at one time and another have told me that they would give me their support. I thank them. I find from all I have heard since I have been here that the delegation want Governor Roosevelt nominated for Vice President. I believe that a very large majority, not only a very large majority, but practically all of the members of this delegation desire it. Having no preference for any other man, it does seem to me impossible that he could resist such a demand. For that reason I have not asked any member to support my candidacy. It seems to me that the time has now arrived when it should be determined whether or not New York is to have a candidate—Governor Roosevelt or somebody else, because I believe it necessary to the success of the Republican party as far as the State of New York is concerned. [Applause.] We ought to have the vice presidential nomination. Our State will be the battle ground in the campaign. [Applause.] If Governor Roosevelt or some other man from New York State is not nominated by this convention, our success will certainly be imperiled. The conditions have been such during the past few days that it does seem to me that this delegation should settle the matter among themselves. The Governor himself being one of the delegates, can argue his own case."

Governor Roosevelt spoke next. He said: "After listening to the equally generous and dignified statement of the lieutenant governor, it is due to him that I should say one word as to my position. It is simply to ask you to take the words I have uttered at their face value. If you don't think I mean them you don't believe in me for Vice President or anything else, but if you think I mean them, then I ask you to stand with me. After a long consultation with many men, not a few of whom are present here to-night, I definitely took the position that I did not want to be nominated for Vice President; that if the Republican party chose to renominate me for Governor I should be pleased to accept it. I took that position not in the least from regard to my own personal predilections, but in the belief that there I could do the best service—the best work—because I have never felt that I had a right to say that if nominated I should refuse. Certain men have seemed to me as to what I meant to say. Now, gentlemen, I want to repeat to you the last sentence, word for word, of the statement I made yesterday." The Governor then said: "I earnestly ask that every friend of mine in the convention will respect my wishes and my judgment in the matter. And I ask it now of you, my fellow-delegates; of you, my friends, who cannot be any more jealous than I am of the good name of the party and of its party's success in New York State." [Applause.]

Mr. Waldo F. King said: "I feel that we should take Governor Roosevelt at his word. It seems to me that New York should take some action. The delegations from all over the country are looking to the New York delegation to ascertain what it wanted. They want one word from New York. They feel that it is necessary that the candidate for Vice President should come from New York in order to succeed in the canvass next fall. The delegation should act—should decide upon some one. They certainly cannot decide upon Governor Roosevelt when he has so earnestly requested them not to support him. There is, then, but one candidate before the delegation who has any considerable support, and that is Lieutenant Governor Woodruff, and the whole delegation should support him, as Governor Roosevelt is not a candidate. Mr. Woodruff has done excellent service as lieutenant governor, and is one of the best presiding officers in the State—perhaps one of the best in the country. Unless New York has a candidate for Vice President, the chance of success in the State next fall will be lessened." He closed by moving that Lieutenant Governor Woodruff be the choice of the delegation as a candidate for Vice President.

The motion was seconded by Mr. James Howe, who spoke of the ability of Lieutenant Governor Woodruff, saying he had reflected credit upon the Republican party of the entire State. He has been absolutely faithful to his duties, and his administration and would prove to be an able Vice President if nominated and elected, and a worthy successor of those who have stood for Republican principles from the days of Abraham Lincoln.

WOODRUFF SPEAKS AGAIN.

Lieutenant Governor Woodruff then said: "If I thought I could be nominated by this (CONTINUED ON TENTH PAGE.)

REPUBLICANS AT WORK

First Session of the National Convention Marked by An Ovation to Roosevelt,

Who Is Still Opposing the Efforts of Platt and Quay to Make Him the Party's Vice Presidential Candidate.

THE STAMPEDE CHECKED LAST NIGHT

When New York Delegates Voted to Support Lieutenant Governor Woodruff.

Senator Hanna Still Making a Strong Fight Against Roosevelt—Several States in the Balance—Others Out for Long.

Yesterday in Brief.

Twelfth Republican national convention called to order at 12:35 p. m. by Senator M. A. Hanna, chairman of the national committee, who made a short address. Speech by Senator E. O. Wolcott, temporary chairman. Announcement of temporary officers and members of committees. Adjournment at 3 o'clock. [For yesterday's proceedings of the convention see Pages 6 and 7 of the Journal.]

To-Day's Programme.

Convention meets at noon. Reports of committees on credentials and permanent organization. Speech by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, permanent chairman. Report of committee on rules. Report of committee on resolutions. Speeches proposing William McKinley for President. Nomination of William McKinley by acclamation. Adjournment till Thursday noon.

Special to New York Tribune and Indianapolis Journal.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Senator Hanna's efforts to "protect" Governor Roosevelt from a vice-presidential nomination which he has put aside with many varying degrees of emphasis and persistence bore further fruit to-day, when one of the additional delegations, on the point of joining the Roosevelt stampede, was induced either to assume a neutral attitude or declare openly for other candidates than the New York Governor. At its meeting this afternoon the New Jersey delegation, under Senator Sewell's leadership, voted unanimously to support John D. Long, of Massachusetts, for the vice presidency, at least on the opening ballot. Senator Sewell's political relations with Mr. Hanna and the other spokesmen of the administration here are close and cordial, and the decision of the New Jersey leader to lend a hand in upsetting the Platt-Quay scheme of forcing Governor Roosevelt on the national ticket was a logical and natural one. New Jersey, too, has acquired the habit in recent national conventions of pointedly opposing the policies adopted by its two powerful Eastern and Western neighbors. At Minneapolis in 1892 New Jersey took no part in the coalition formed by New York and Pennsylvania to defeat President Harrison for renomination. Again at St. Louis, in 1898, it refused to join in the movement conducted by Mr. Platt and Mr. Quay to prevent the nomination of President McKinley, reaping a substantial reward in the subsequent choice of Garret A. Hobart to complete the national ticket. History was only repeating itself, therefore, when the New Jersey delegation voted to stand aloof from any enterprise to stampede the convention with which New York and Pennsylvania had conspicuously identified themselves.

Of the other delegations on which the chairman of the national committee brought pressure to bear to prevent an expression on Colonel Roosevelt's candidacy, Indiana, Wisconsin and Nebraska postponed action. Illinois held no meetings. Kansas and Michigan, however, the desire of the average Western delegate to sacrifice Colonel Roosevelt's personal inclinations to general party judgment was too strong to be suppressed. Kansas and Missouri decided to stand with Pennsylvania and California in forcing a nomination on him in spite of his protests, and in Michigan a majority of those delegates declared themselves in favor of the same course of action.

NO REAL CHANGE.

These demonstrations of the extent and vitality of the more radical Roosevelt sentiment were a fresh proof of the danger with which Mr. Hanna and the other "protectors" of Mr. Roosevelt's consistency were still threatened after last night's apparently unconvincing appeal. As ex-Senator Quay had put the case for the advocates of Roosevelt's nomination by brute force if necessary, there has been no real change in the situation since yesterday. Governor Roosevelt is the logical candidate for the vice presidency, and unless he decisively steps the movement to make him the nominee he will certainly be nominated.

The fluctuations of feeling, the action of the New Jersey delegation and the strengthening conviction that Mr. Roosevelt might succeed in convincing the Western delegates sincerely anxious to couple his name to the national ticket with President McKinley's, and that his nomination would only constitute a sinister personal triumph for his enemies, led to a vigorous revival during the early part of the day of the hopes of the other candidates for the vice presidency and their supporters. Before the convention had assembled Senator Lodge, the recognized manager of Secretary John D. Long's canvass, was appar-

ently sanguine of the Massachusetts candidate's success.

"Secretary Long's chances," said Mr. Lodge, "are the best of any candidate in the field, with Roosevelt out of the way, and as it looks as if the danger of a Roosevelt stampede was over, our candidate will win. His chances are improving every hour, and we mean to nominate him."

The decision of the New Hampshire delegation to give an undivided support to the secretary of the navy has solidified New England in his interest. Up to today the New Hampshire leaders had felt that no Eastern candidate could succeed if New York were passed over, and they had been preparing, in that contingency, to make a second choice from among the receptive or active aspirants from the middle West. Texas was known to have a decided leaning toward Long and, with Mr. Hanna's aid, it was apparent that the delegation from other Southern States like Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee could easily be brought into line with New England and New Jersey. Such a combination promised about 200 votes for Mr. Long on the first ballot, with the prospect of material accessions from the far West and middle West, after local pride has been satisfied by the complimentary votes cast for various "favorite son" candidates.

WHAT LONG HAS TO CONTENT WITH. Secretary Long's supporters have had to contend with the rather serious objection that his selection for the vice presidency would contribute little or no additional impetus to the Republican canvass. Coming from a State and section in which party success is considered absolutely certain and wholly identified in its personal and political fortunes with the McKinley administration, that sense of opportunism and expediency in which clever politicians delight finds no special gratification in his candidacy. His strength lies in the sea area for objection to be raised against him by any element in the party and that his canvass has been entangled in no factional or personal rivalries, though the Long boom profited, more conspicuously perhaps, by to-day's partial checks to the Roosevelt stampede.

Representative Dooliver's candidacy also gained noticeably in momentum. The Iowa delegation renewed with vigor the canvass, which they suspended till Mr. Roosevelt's latest decision could be issued, and to-day Mr. Dooliver's managers asserted that they would make a fight to the finish for him whether the New Yorker re-entered the field or not. Said Col. G. W. French, one of the delegates at large, in summing up the situation this morning: "We refrained from any active work in behalf of Mr. Dooliver until Governor Roosevelt had declared himself, but now we are ready to give him our full support. Our delegation cannot be stampeded for Roosevelt under any circumstances. We believe that Governor Roosevelt is an honest man, and that when he says he does not want the nomination he means it. It is simply a case of Platt trying to force Roosevelt on the convention to serve his own ends."

With Roosevelt out of the way the Dooliver managers count on the support of Iowa, Nebraska, and Illinois and West Virginia and Kentucky, with aid from Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana, and after the first ballot, of some of the Rocky Mountain and coast States.

Senator Hanna's activity in checking the tide of sentiment of Governor Roosevelt by urging other aspirants to continue their canvasses resulted also in the determination of the Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky delegations to present vice presidential candidates. Kentucky proposed to give a complimentary vote to ex-Governor W. O. Bradley, who was the State's choice for the presidency at St. Louis four years ago. West Virginia will probably support Senator Stephen B. Elkins. Virginia will give her vote either to Senator Elkins or to his colleague and ardent supporter, National Committeeman Nathan B. Scott. These three States will thus carry sixty-two votes into the scattering column of the first ballot. Minnesota may or may not give a complimentary vote to ex-Governor Washburn. If it does eighty-one more votes will be put at first in the scattering column.

REVIEW OF THE FIRST SESSION.

Scenes and incidents of the Opening of the National Convention. PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Chairman Hanna, with a rabbit's foot suspended from a miniature of McKinley in the lapel of his coat, surveyed an imposing spectacle when he called the twelfth Repub-